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TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1901.

Bryan Burning His Bridges. Mr, Bryan's Commoner is still training its guns upon Judge Parker, and in its issue of April 8th urges the Democrats not to nomirate him. It says that there is no doubt that the corporate interests have an understanding with Judge Parker, and that the decision in the merger case shows how important it is that the President should be in sympathy with the people rather than in sympathy with the corporations. "The three judges appointed by Mr. Cleveland," it proceeds dissented from the opinion of the court, and as Judge Holmes stood with them. It would only require one more judge to change the decision, even if Judge Brewer's separate opinion does not already indicate the probability of an adverse decision in another case. If Judge Parker nominated by the influence of the corporations and elected with the aid of contributions, is there any doubt that his appointees would be corporattion, men? Can the Democratic party afford to lend itself to a movement to so make up the Supreme Court as to nullify the efforts of the people for reform? To secure remedial legislation, the people must have not only the House, the Sgrate, the President, but the Supreme Court also, and as the members of the Supreme Court hold office for life, that department of the government is hardest to change. As President, Judge Parker might appoint one, two or even three Supreme justices, and his appointments might bar the way to relief for ten or fifteen years."

Here is an inexcusable attack on the integrity of those justices of the United States Supreme Court who did not concur in the merger decision. The insinuation is that as appointees of Mr. Cleveland they are in sympathy with the corporations, and render their decisions not in accordance with the facts and the equities, but in accordance with their prejudices.

There is also an intimation that the Democrats should select a President who will pack the Supreme Court with men favorable to such schemes of government as Mr. Bryan favors. This is a revival of one of the main issues of 1806. when Mr. Bryan and his associates proposed to pack the Supreme Court with men who would reverse the decision of

It is also a gratuitous assault upon the integrity of Judge Parker, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the purest men who ever graced the New York bench. Without any proof whatsoever. Mr. Bryon asserts that Judge Parker is in league with the corporations, and that if he is chosen President and the opportunity occurs, he will fill vacancies upon the Supreme Court corporations in any cases involving corporate interests, which may come before that court for final adjustment.

Indications now point to the nomination of Judge Parker by the Democrats. He is certainly at this time the most popular candidate for the nomination, and public sentiment seems to be rapidly crystalizing around his name. The ques tion, therefore, arises, What will Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bryan's paper do in the event of Judge Parker's nomination? Is. it possible that Mr. Bryan, and the Commoner will give him their cordial support, or any support, in view of the assault which the Commoner has made upon him? How could Mr. Bryan and his paper advise Democrats to vote for a man whom they have held up to public scorn as a mere tool of the corporation and opposed to the true interests of the

Mr. Bryan seems to be burning his bridges behind him, and to be getting ready for a revolt in case he does not have his own way in the St. Louis con-

The Other Side.

A negro paper published at Laurel, Miss., says that "Ere long it will be seen that we have nothing to thank the white man for, but a devillah lot to cuss him for."

If we were disposed to enter a disa devilish lot to cass him for."

There is no white man or weman in the in affection, if not, indeed, in reverence, and who does not remember in kindness of some of our leading merchants in

"Mammy's" children and "Mammy's" relations, and the whole tribe of amiable, good natured family slaves,

But that generation is rapidly passing away, and it will not be many years before there will be no man or woman in the South who was thus associated with the negro race. The generation of slave owners is almost gone and the children of slave owners will have passed away in another generation. Then the whites ducted himself since the war. They will now only the new generation of negro the race by its conduct. It is for the blacks of this new generation to say how much the whites shall have to thank them for, and how much to "cuss" them for. It is a serious question, too, for the colored race to consider.

Tell-Tale Straws.

There have been indications recently of a rising wind of rightcousness that has comforted many, who thought, like Israel, to stand for truth. When Lord Curzon sent his exploratory embassy, armed with explossive shells and rapidfire rifles, to visit Tlilbet, the little Englanders pointed out the danger of such a precedent and were promptly hooted out of countenance by the progressive imperclists. But when that same expedition entrapped and slaughtered four hundred and whose crime was owning a piece of evet, then even the boldest expansionist felt a twitch at his conscience strings. So, too, of Mr. Folk, of St. Louis, who found that he was in a position which required him either to betray his selfrespect or to fight the entrenched corruption of a boodling ring. He foughthalf-hearted support of the few. His cause, however, was not alone-for it true thought and every pure patriot, that himself a power to be reckened withand now he is riding in a band wagon, sents for the dispersed followers of the 'organization," which feared that "Mr. Folk's independent action would harm the party."

gaged neither in slaughtering entrapped Thibetans, nor wholesale boodling, stand onvicted of a woful lack of interest in the primary duties of citizenship. So far have we fallen in this respect and so ap parently callous have we become, that there is no lack of those who say, no use trying to do any better." But the meeting at Belvidere Hall on Saturday ists and solace to all believers in the probity of public conscience. We have ocen remiss. As a city, we have not put our best men forward in administrative positions, nor have we given the city one tittle of the care we give our business, ed. It is not even certain that we will now change, but it is certain that our conscience is not only not dead, but very much alive. It only needs that some one having the knowledge and the will should speak to galvanize that conscience into real and vital activity. How far that activity will show itself in actual changes is problematical, but the Belvidere meeting demonstrated beyond doubt the existence of a conscience that has great powers for civic good, if properly di-

Hearst's Methods.

Hearst's New York American is indusriously seeking to injure Judge Parker through Mr. Cleveland, In its issue of Sunday it says that Mr. Clevelands' in connection with his endorsement of Judge Parker that "the Democratic party has wandered from sanitay and patriotic effort" has caused a great deal of comment among leading Democrats of all sections of the country. The American then announces in big type that it has made a careful attempt to gather exbench with men who will side with the pressions of Democratic sentiment from representative leaders of the party, and that "it will be noticed that many of the statements, particularly those from prominent Democrats in the South and West, seem to indicate that Mr. Cleveland's assertion has actually injured rather than benefited Judge Parker in the minds of members of the party in those

sections." In point of fact, replies wer'd seceived from eleven sources, five of them coming from persons in the city of Denver, four from persons in the city of Omaha, Neb. one from ex-Congressman Lentz, of Ohlo, and one from Judge G. Campbell, of St. Louis That is the sum, total of the replies received, and yet the American has the audacity to make it appear that it has received unfavorable comments from West and South.

The American has not yet had the courage to come out and attack Judge Parker, but seeks in this underhand way to injure his candidacy. Think of newspapers seeking to promote the candidacy of its own editor by such methods! It is something new in American politics and American journalism.

Valley Railroad Connections. Lack of even reasonable railroad conections keeps Richmond practically cut off from the great and wealthy Valley of cussion with this contemporary, we might Virginia. We do not believe that any reply that "Ere long the whites will have other community of like size and impornothing to thank the black man for, but tance would tolerate such a state of things for an instant as that which has There was a time when the whites had existed in Richmond for years, Certaina great deal to thank the negro race in the cities of Southwest Virginia would for. Those of us who were left at home not submit to railroad schedules which to war, and who were nursed and foetered territory lying naturally within a city's and indulged, and even protected by the sphere of influence. The truth is that the negro slaves, have always had the kind- merchants of Richmond in their desire est and most affectionate feeling for the not to appear to coerce the railroads, negro race, as represented by the slaves. have left undeveloped a great and lucrative field for trade, simply because they have not insisted upon suitable railroad connections. We print to-day the opinions

y depend upon passenger schedules, and we urge the public to carefully consider. the case of these gentlemen, it at least can be asked with propriety and justice that the railroads give the schedule suggested a fair trial, and cease making Richmond a way station between Newport News and Cilifton Forge. And it should equally be borne in mind that Virginia, which charters and protects a milroad, should not be discriminated against

The importance of the question has caused the applicament of a special committee of exceptional strength by the Chamber of Commerce, but it will help wonderfully if everyone interested will put a shoulder to the wheel,

Country Trolley Lines.

A special telegram to The Times-Dispatch from Roanoke says that a committee of prominent cilizens of Floyd county recently had a conference with the Transportation Committee of Roanoke's Board of Trade with a victor to the construction of an electric line from Roanoke to Floyd Courthouse. We are further told that the two committees were much impressed with the proposition, and that an effort will be made to secure the

building of the road. Numerous telephone lines on the co-operative plan have been built in various sections of Virginia, and have proven to be both convenient and profitable. We have often suggested through these columns that short electric lines might be raising a comparatively small sum of money a basis of credit could be estabished, and persons living along the line mught purchase stock and pay for it by contributing work, or cross-ties, or in other ways aiding by their services in the construction of the line. With capital thus raised, the line could be bonded for enough money to complete the work of construction and purchase the necessary equipment. The most serious probiem is whether or not there would be sufficient business for such a road to pay operating expenses, interest on the bonds and a fair profit on the investment. We doubt not that many such lines will be the course of time, and they are destined to play a most important part in our

Several of our contemporaries in the Tidewater are sneering at Congressman William A. Jones and berating him for refusing to commit himself to the Jamesown appropriation measure. Int pursuing such a course, our contemporaries are making a mistake, and are doing their cause more harm than good. Congressman Jones is an upright, conscientious man, and representative in Congress, and he has consistently opposed government appropriations for exposito the Jamestown measure it will be for conscience's sake, and in spite of his desire to see the Exposition succeed, and not, we are sure, for any selfish reason. He is a true Virginian, and is too patriotic and broad-minded to allow any personal prejudice or personal interest to prevent him from supporting any measure which he may conscientiously support in the interests of his State,

Anent the revival of "The Two Orphans," the newspapers are publishing many reminiscenses of Rate Claxton, who was playing in the piece when the Brooklyn Theatre was burned twentynine years ago. It is said that the account of the fire she gave the reporters and how she escaped therefrom proved to be an advertisement that \$1,000,000 could not have bought through the usual advertising channels.

In the first reports that went out no loss of life was described, nor was that loss known then, though it afterwards For years thereafter "The Two Orphans" and Kate Claxton had a pathetic interest for the public, and great crowds everywhere attended the presentation of the pieco, Here in Richmond, as in most other places, it drew wonderfully well.

We are distressed to hear of the death Railway Company. For , years Colonel Turk was associated with the Toad, and was one of the most intelligent and best equipped railroad men in the United States. His death will be a loss to that company, and to railroad interests gencrally. Personally Colonel Turk was a man of high character and lovely disposition, and he enjoyed the confidence and affection of a large circle of devoted friends to all of whom his death is a deep sorrow and a personal loss.

How admirably, as a whole, the Democratic weekly press of Virginia has met the test involved in the effort of Mr. Hearst to forward his candidacy by furnishing plate matter free, and all that kind of thing! Almost the entire weekly press of the State 4s outspoken against the man and his methods.—Norfolk Lardmark.

If Mr. Hearst had known the editors of the Virginia weeklies as well as the Landmark and The Times-Dispatch know them, he would never have offered t make such a dicker with them. Hearst's methods are not popular with Virginia

newspaper men. Captain McCarthy is still able to give

If Governor Odell, of New York, approves the bill sent him by the Legislature, District Attorney Jerome will be enabled to call Reginald Vanderbilt and other witnesses against the great gambler, Canfield, whose establishment was







I make "FORCE" the very best I know how. I don't believe you'd want me to slight my work or stint quality, for the sake of saving you a couple of cents or

so on every package.

Sunny fine

WILBUR L SCOVILLE,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy,
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy."

derbilt is said to have lost \$400,000 in Canfield's place, and he is alleged to have de clared that he will "never, no, never," go upon the witness stand; but now he will "have" to do so or else keep out of

The new law exonerates all witnesses from prosecution and, makes it compulsory upon employes of gambling houses to testify against their employers.

Mr. Jerome is considered to have achieved a great triumph in securing the passage of this law, as he had to figh against great odds in the beginning.

It seems that the "live." practical successful business men of New York have among them many who are superstitious about "No. 13." Three of the nev downtown skyscrapers there, we are told, have no rooms, or floors, numbered 'thirteen."

The fact is that this and other super stitions find wider acceptance than one would believe at first blush. Indeed, there is hardly a man or woman of mature years who hasn't a superstition or crankism akin to it, but most persons are chary of making the admission.

A young woman who wants a realistic phetographic reproduction of intense suffering on a human face, has announced that she has secured a man who has consented to put his hand under a railroad train while she photographs his expression of horror.—Baltimore American

tions by hanging around a broker's office some day when stocks are in a

All Baltimore is rejoicing in a gift of \$500,000, which Mr. John D. Rockefeller has bestowed upon Johns Hopkins Hospital. These funds come with great timeliness, inasmuch as the hospital was a large loser by the great fire, and prob ably was not fully insured in all cases.

A writer in the Washington Post says: Viele Griffin, a Virginian, and Stuars Merrill, a New Yorker, the two great American poets of to-day, live in Paris, and lead there with their French poems the French poetry of the century."

It is now definitely stated that Fred Douglass was at the White House are remained until after the lunch hour, but was not invited to eat.—Washington

In other wards, he was simply a

It is another step in educational progress in this country that the State Library is to be opened at night. The library is now a most attractive place, of Colonel William A. Turk, passenger and it will be visited every night by and traffic manager of the Southern those who desire to improve their minds.

Recently a fire occurred in a New York house where several museum freaks were quartered. The legless man was the first to escape. This shows that the race is not always to the swift of foot.

Farmville is gradually getting solid on the dispensary question. Farmville can solidly on almost anything that pays well. It's a town that puts much store by the main chance. Meetings like that of Saturday night

will do good. Let the city's affairs have a good and plentiful airing, and let the voters be thoroughly aroused.

The Sulan of Taraca should be taken off to one side and told what a terrible man General Wood is, Then he might

More quinine than shovels will be re quired for the building of the canal, certainly more dollars' worth.

A few more nights like Sunday night would frighten the Virginia peach growers out of their wits.
"Live wires" and some other live

things make a town mighty lively for Colonel Bryan was probably wise when

he did not say Hearst right out in meet-Well, we need it-a live campaign in

Richmond-just to make things lively.

It is curious, indeed, that the "Battle Hymn" should be making discord.

Mr. Hearst is about reaching the "lay ow and say nothing" stage.

A Reason for Disbelief. We refuse to believe for a single second that Minister Bowen has been caught boodling down in Venezuela, not orly because we trust Bowen, but for the reason hat Castro is amply able to absorb what title boodle there may be as yet unappropriated there, Newark News.

A HALF HOUR WITH VIRGINIA EDITORS

The Staunton News says: The Staunten News says:
General Miles paid a fortune teller a
dollar, and she predicted that he would
be a candidate for President. Considering
all things, this is probably a cheaper wo
of launching a presidential boom than
the giving of a dimer.

The Norfolk Landmark gets in this

shot:
Congressinan Jones voted against suspending the rules of the House of Representatives the other day to let the Prortland (Oregon) Exposition bill be considered. Mr. Jones "has not said whether he is for or against the Jamestown Exposition bill," but his general attitude is not encouraging. And the fatted ealf (redistricting bill) has been slain for his benefit, too!

benefit, too!

This is from the Hampton Monitor:
The chief recommendation of Judge Mann is that he is a prohibitionist, and if it were not for this principle he would certainly not offer for the nomination, as he relies on this for his strength. We would not reflect for an instant upon the honorable and righteous cause of prohibition. It is not wise from a party standpoint, however, that a State Deingerale primary should be reduced to a local option fight. If Judge Mann is a true Democrat he would not suffer his pairty to be disrupted on his account, as will be the inevitable result if he enters the race.

The Norfolk Ledger puts it this way:
When the countles of a State help bear
the expenses of their teachers at the
Summer Schools of Methods, as they are
doing in North Carolina, it may be said
truly, we think, that they are hungering
and thirsting after educational development.

Cleveland and Mixed Schools.

Cleveland and Mixed Schools.

In connection with the statement recently made by Mr. Thomas E. Watsor, of Atlanta. that when Mr. Cleveland was Governor of New York he approved a bill providing for mixed senools in that State, Mr. G. A. Sullivan, of East Radford, Va., sends us a letter which he received from Mr. Cleveland on that subject in 1887. The question having arisen at that time, Mr. Sullivan, who was then editor of the Montgomery Democrat at Blacksburg, wrote to Mr. Cleveland and asked him for a statement. Mr. Cleveland replied:

"Executive Mansion, "Washington, August 27, 1887.

"Washington, August 27,

"Washington, August 27, 1887.
"G. A. Sullivan, Esq.:
"Dear Sir,—Your letter of inquiry regarding the truth of the report that I approved a bill while Governor authorizing mixed schools in the State of New York is received.

"The only bill that I know of being passed and approved on that subject while I was Governor was one affecting the city of New York, and had precisely the contrary effect—that is, its purpose and object were to retain the colored schools separate and distinct from those for the whites.

"Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, of New York city, I think, drew the bill, and Professor Rasin, superintendent of the colored schools, and Rev. Mr. Derrick, both of New York city, advocated it strongly.

both of New York city, advocated it strongly.

"The school board of New York city had, determined to consolidate these schools with the white schools, and the bill took them out of the control of the board, so that it should not be done. It was strongly urged before me that separate schools were of much more benefit to the colored children than mixed schools. I approved the bill, and I suppose in the city of New York schools are separately maintained to-day by virtue of its provisions.

of its provisions.

"I have thus given you all I remember on the subject on your inquiry. I have been much surprised at hearing before the receipt of your letter that this matter has been so grossly misrepresented.

"Yours truly"

"Yours truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

A Few Foreign Facts.

Commercial failures to the number of 11,951 were reported in Germany in 1903. The average amount of each failure was \$10,856.

British manufacturers appear to be steadily losing ground as regards agri-cultural machinery in Russis, says the Mechanical Review of London, while America and Germany are continually in-creasing their output to that district.

Germany possesses the only known workable deposit of potash minerals in the world, and they have been for many years in a trust. More than half the output comes to America to be combined with Florida phosphate for fertilizer.

A kitten was lately brought up on an exclusive vegatable diet by a London lamily of vegetarians. The result is that will not touch animal food, and pays no attention to rate or mice that are purposely permitted to wander across its range of vision.

The present unsettled condition of the German market in foreign dried, evaporated and preserved fruits is due to the total absence of uniform practice and understanding among the pure-food inspectors as to the amount of sulphurous acid permissible in the preservation of same so as not to be injurious to health.

Facts and Fancies.

The German population of the world is about \$8,00,000, and of this number 10,920,000 are in the United States.

All the religious literature used by Pro-testant in Spanish-speaking countries is published at the Methodist publishing house, Nashville, Tenn.

It is estimated that the Eskimo population of Alaska, Labrador and Greenland has declined from 30,000 to 15,000 in twenty years, owing to the thinning out of seal, bear and walrus.

There are some goldfish in Washington which have belonged to the same family for the last lifty years and they seem no bigger and no less vivacious to-day than they did when the first came into the owner's possession.

It's well to "take your time," but I'm
Afraid the loss will swell.
For most of us who take our time
Take others' time as well.
—Philadelphia Press.

Sing a song of boom days,
Pocket full of dough,
Standing up the delegates
In a lovely row.
When the row was finished,
Those he stood up first
Clamorous as ever were
With another thirst.



In every receipt that calls for cream of tartar and soda or other quick leavening agent use Royal Baking Powder. It will make the food of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

MAYORALTYCONTEST CONSUMING TOPIC

mayorally fight was the all absorbing topic yesterday, and it was engerly discussed wherever as many as three men happened to meet. Every one seemed anxious to discover the relative strength of the candidates, and a great many polls were taken with this end in view. One commercial man, who takes an active interest in local contests, decided that com-ing up Main Street, he would put the erest in local contests, decided that comquestion of mayoralty preference to the first fifteen acquaintances he should meet, and he declares that of the fifteen interviewed, fourteen expressed their preferences for Captain McCarthy. This gentleman could not be termed a partisan, for not until late in the day did he determine for whom he should vate determine for whom he should vote. There was a good deal of talk of laying wagers, but very little money will actually be put up until after Saturday, when the candidates will enter their names officially with the committee, though the situation is considered a fruitful one for the sporting people.

Much More Speaking. While no definite arrangements have been made for public meetings, it is quite likely that a number of others will be

been made for public meetings, it is quite held, at which all the candidates will present their claims.

The first one will probably be some time this week in Corcoran Hall, on Church Hill. An early meeting is also expected in Fulton, while an effort will be made to secure the Academy of Music, so that the candidates may reach the largest possible number of voters in the central portion of the city. Other meetings will be beld in Clay Ward, and it is almost certain that the Actives will have public gatherings in their large hall each Saturday night between now and the primary.

"I believe Captain McCarthy could easily fill the Casino," said a gentleman in discussing the matter last night, and at once there was talk of the probability of securing it, but the matter has taken no definite shape, Trying to Figure Victory.

Trying to Figure Victory.

The McCarthy people were going so far yesterday as to come to figuring out they thought their candidate might win.

"He got 2.780 votes in the primary of 1900," said one of them, and now there are only 5.968 white men on the books who have paid their poil taxes, including Republicans. Of course, to this must be added the registered veterans who are not required to pay this tax as a prerequisite to voting.

The total vote cast in municipal primaries in that period was as follows:

1884. 10.759

1885. 9.685 Trying to Figure Victory.

In each of these primaries Mayor Taylor has been nominated, and was strenuously opposed in all, save that of 1900, when he had a clear field.

"Considerably less than 2,700 votes will nominate with the present field."

The qualified white voters of the city, not counting the veterans, being only 5,968, it is not believed by well posted ones that the vote in the coming primary will reach the 6,900 mark, and at all

will reach the 6,000 mark, and at all events, the primary will be the smallest held here in the last decade.

His majorities and pluralities have been as follows:

1896-Majority over Tanner and Dicker-

1896—Majority over Tanner and Diceleson, 29. Plurality over Tanner, 1,702.
1896—Majority over Reeve, 1,132.
1896—Majority over Harwood, 856.
1900—No opposition.
1902—Majority over McCarthy, 3,062.
Mayor Taylor, it will be seen from the above figures, has had fine majorities each time, Colonel Harwood having given the the closest was be a view bad, in the closest race he ever had,

Much Smaller Vote.

It is an interesting feature of the present fight that the vote polled will be far below that of any primary in tervers, and it remains to be seen just what class has lost most heavily in the distinction.

what class has lost most heavily in the diminution.

It is not improper to state that while at this crisis the mayoralty contest is overshadowing the battle for Council in the various wards, still new candidates are coming into the field each day.

Mr. Irving E. Campbell, a young lawyer, announced himself for the Board in Henry Ward yesterday. Mr. J. W. Corley is in the race for the Council from the same ward. Mr. John Duffy of Fulton, came out in Marshall Ward for the lower branch. It was inadvertently stated the other day that Mr. James Cannon, Jr., has become a candidate for the Council in Monroe Ward. The candidate is Mr. James E. Cannon instead. He is a well known lawyer, and is well recommended by substantial citizens.

Major Otway S. Allen made a definite announcement for re-election in the Board from Madison yesterday, and he and Alderman W. T. Dabney are in a pretyrace for the only seat which will have to be filled.

First to Pay Up.

First to Pay Up.

First to Pay Up.

Mr. John T. Neagle, who is out for the lower branch in Marshall, was the first candidate to pay his primary assessment. He called on Treasurer Rector yesterday and "forked over" 110.

Candidates desiring to pay their tess before Saturday may do so by calling on the treasurer at No. 718 East Main Street, but before so doing they are required to obtain certificates from Secretary Duke, of the Ware and Duke Printing Company. Those who do not pay up before Saturday may do so up to noon on that day by calling on Chairman Doherty, in his office at the Capitol.

There promises to be no luil in the municipal contest until the night of the primary, and it is expected that public interest will grow each day until the battle is over or April 25th.

Captain McConnell in Command. Captain George E. McConnell officially assumed command of the United States revenue cutter Windom on this station

the eighth and ninth districts, in the Guif of Mexico.
Captain McConnell is a native of Norfolk, Va. He entered the navy in 1851, and served until 1897, during which service he was one of the officers who took the double-ended gunbout Monocacy from Baltimore, where she was built, into active service. Entering the revenue cutter service March 8, 1871, as third lieutenant Captain McConnell ran the gamut of all ranks until he was promoted to be captain. His last duty was superintending the construction of the cutters Tuscatoria, and Mohawk, at the Trigg Iron Works, Richmond, Va.—Baltimore Bun.

Violets! Violets!

CARNATIONS,

ROSES, &c. Largest Stock in City.

W.A. Hammond

STULTZ & BAUER,

Manufacturers of

HIGH=GRADE

Cordially invite our friends and th public to call and examine our beautiful stock of Pianos which is arriving

daily.

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JOHN H. ROSE & CO.

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THE CHESTERFIELD Shafer and Franklin Sts.

Table d'Hote Dinner, 6:30 P. M., 75 Cents.

SUNDAYS, 2 P. M. Tables can be Reserved by Telephone